THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1850. NO. 26.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDTIOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4,50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Tarborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

	Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,		30 cts.	2
" " Richmond		32 "	2
" " Washington		44 "	2
" " Baltimore		54 "	3
" " Philadelphia		74 "	5
" " New York		84 "	6
" " Fayetteville		21 "	1
" " Cheraw		28 "	1
" " Charleston		50 "	3
" " Macon		97 "	5
" " Montgomery		116 "	6
" " Mobile		138 "	7
" " New Orleans		172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fell Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 *O'clock.*
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 *TO* 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 *a. m. to* 2 *p. m.*
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 *a. m.*

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York 1 per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelp'ia 1 " " "
" " " Baltimore 1 " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
TH ...
July 19th ...50. 6

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 93

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
December 2nd, 1850. 8

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 93
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newberuian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Inteiligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for traveling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their pow er to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

BUSINESS COATS.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.

E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.

E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers,
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1850. 85

DIARY AND DAILY
Pocket Remembrance, for 1850.

FOR the use of Private Families and Persons of business; containing an Almanac and Banking Table, Counting House Almanac, and a Blank space for memorandums, for every day in the year.

For Sale at the
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh Nov. 12th, 1850.

SECOND SUPPLY OF
Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a good fitting Coat, made in the latest style, Call at

E. L. HARDING & CO

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American book of Church Music. By Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb.

ALSO
THE HOME ALTAR.

AN Appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use. By the Rev. Charles F. Deems.

H. D. TURNER.
Nov. 8th, 1850. 90

CALF SKINS, LINING, &c.

O. L. BURCH keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c. &c.
Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Heartt & Litchford
DEALERS IN STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

WHITE WASH BRUSHES.

A LARGE supply of various sizes, just received and for sale low.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh April 23d 1850. 33

L. B. WALKER.

HARD to beat for the accommodation of the citizens of Raleigh, would say that he has in his employ two as good workmen as can be procured anywhere. He has been at considerable expense in the Baking business, and will do all in his power to give satisfaction. It is with the citizens to say, whether or not a Bakery should be supported. At any rate, he will give the business a fair trial this Winter.

November 15th, 1850. 92

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants
Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,

KEEP always on hand a large and well assorted supply of Groceries, and pay particular attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and all other kinds of produce.

LEMUEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, Jr.
Petersburg July 20 58 1y

Just received by Express, this day, a lot of fine French Merinos, assorted colors; ALSO, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 21st, 1850. 85

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly, now in Session, to incorporate a Savings Bank, to be located in the town of Jackson, Northampton County.
Nov. 26th. 1850, 96 4w

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
FALL STYLE FOR 1850.

SOMETHING entirely new and decidedly elegant. Call and examine.

R. TUCKER & SON.
August 26th, 1850. 69

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
November 21st. 94

FRESH ARRIVALS
SEMI-WEEKLY.

HARDING & CO. will receive new goods twice a week during the entire season, direct from the Manufactory. By this arrangement, purchasers will always find something new and attractive by examining their Stock. As for Bargains, Gents, you cant begin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and examine yourselves

Under the Telegraph Office,
Fayetteville street.
Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY MR. R. M. SAUNDERS, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON NEGRO SLAVERY.

Whereas, the people of North Carolina have ever cherished a lively and cordial attachment to the Union of the States, and entertain the most sincere desire for its preservation; and whilst, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the slave holding States have suffered great wrong by some of the measures enacted at the last session of Congress called the compromise acts; yet as these measures have become the laws of the land, it is the duty of the South to acquiesce, so long as Congress shall abstain from the adoption of any other measures, touching the institution of slavery, calculated either to endanger its security, or to destroy the guaranties of the Constitution. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the fugitive slave act passed by Congress at its last session is in strict conformity with the provisions and requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and if carried into execution in good faith, is calculated to give security to slave property, and any failure on the part of the Federal Executive to enforce, or any attempt on the part of the judicial authorities of the free States, to obstruct, its execution, would not only constitute just cause of complaint on the part of the South, but would be such a gross dereliction of duty, as could not fail to weaken those ties which bind together the States of the Union.

II. *Resolved*, That the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the interdiction of the slave trade between the States, the refusal to admit any new State into the Union, *because* of its recognition of the institution of slavery, the total repeal of the fugitive slave act or its modification so as essentially to impair its force and efficiency, would, in the opinion of this General Assembly, amount to such a clear, deliberate and palpable breach of good faith and flagrant abuse of power as to demand of the freemen of North Carolina, the most determined resistance, and justify them in uniting with the other slave holding States to uphold and maintain their just and violated rights.

III. *Resolved*, That whenever all or any one of the acts mentioned in the foregoing resolutions shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States, the Governor of this State be and he is hereby required to convene the General Assembly, at such time as he in his wisdom shall deem fit in order to take into consideration the solemn duties which we owe to ourselves as freemen, and of our then existing relations with the Federal Government. And, whereas, it would be both proper and expedient to restrict all trading intercourse with the non-slaveholding States, so long as there shall exist a well grounded apprehension either as to the repeal of the fugitive slave act or its non-execution, and as there now exists just ground for such apprehension,

Be it therefore Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an *ad varolem* tax upon all articles of merchandise of the growth, manufacture or product of the non-slaveholding States, which shall be brought into and be offered for sale within this State, from and after the first day of August next, *provided*, however, the Governor shall be authorised and required by, and with the advice of the Council of State, to suspend the execution of such law until the meeting of the next General Assembly, if it shall satisfactorily appear that the Fugitive Slave Act hath been faithfully executed.

"THE GEORGIA JOURNAL" thus replies to the question of a correspondent, what will Georgia do if South Carolina should secede?

"The answer we think is plain. Georgians own allegiance only to the General Government and to their own State. They owe no allegiance to South Carolina. Our line of duty, then, cannot be mistaken. We must either go out of the Union ourselves: or, if a conflict of arms does come, we must stand by the General Government. Even individuals could not co-operate without subjecting themselves to the charge of treason. We are almost sorry that such is the fact, as a conflict between Carolina and the General Government would afford an admirable opportunity to test the sincerity as well as the pluck of certain fire-eating editors and orators in Georgia, who have threatened to shoulder their coffins and perform sundry deeds of wondrous daring. In the name of Quattlebum, and all the gods of war, it is to be deplored that saltpetre is liable to spontaneous explosion under peculiar circumstances."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The non-intercourse measures, which you propose towards the non-slaveholding States of the Union, are, in my judgment, both *uncalled for* and *unwise*.

1. They are uncalled for: because the administration stands pledged in the most public and solemn manner to execute the Fugitive law, and there can be no fair question of its purpose. In the face of great agitation and local opposition to the law, the President has announced to the nation, in the firmest manner, that all the means belonging to the execu ive arm, sha l be faithfully employed to this end.

These measures imply distrust either in the honesty of the administration, or, in its ability to execute its purpose. At this time, it is harsh injustice to doubt the former; and, without a trial, it is imprudent to suggest the latter. The mob has not prevailed over the federal arm. The executive announcement has not been rebuked by the national councils. The executive is confident of his ability, and has asked no aid, either from the arms, or the legislation of the States. The law is a federal law, and we should *rely on the federal power to enforce it.* It is a matter for that Government; and properly, cannot become the affair of State action, till the necessity of our interposition shall become manifest through the weakness of its power, or the bad faith of its head.

A single victory over fanaticism, achiev d by a Northern President, with the Constitutional means alone, of his office, would be a tower of strength for the Union and our rights, which a hundred victories from State aid, could never build up. L t the war be between the fanatics and the Union.—Let its metal be tested. Let its strength be tried. If it vanguish, we are doubly safe. If it be vanquished, though worthy, perhaps, of the trial, State legislation can, hardly, patch it with power.

2. They are unwise. It is unwise to anticipate bad faith on the part of the administration, without cause of suspicion. It should be cheered by confidence, and encouraged by our reliance.

These measures are made to operate *on all* the non-slaveholding States, without discrimination; as well on thos? that may be ready to lend aid to the President, as on those, whose crimes may render that aid necessary. They fall, equally, on loyalty and disloyalty; on unionists and disunion ists; as well on New Hampshire and Michigan, as on Vermont and Massachusetts. They punish equally our friends who fight *for* us, by our side, and our enemies who fight *against* us. With the same force falls their bolt on the followers of Web ster, Cass and Dickenson, as on the throng, that incites and encourages Seward, Giddings and Mann. Our hearts are not yet done gushing with thanks to the former, nor with curses on the latter. Such injustice looks to the generous soul of the South, too much like black ingratitude, and will satisfy no one, who does not coolly adopt the course, to make wider the breach and hasten a *final and fatal issue.*

These measures draw a stern geographical line of disunion; and for the offence of *one*, sever and break up our commercial ties with *all* the free States, carrying away the friendships of trade, and driving loyalty from the blessings of the Union.

Yet this is done, professedly, to preserve the Union!!

Reverse the policy. Suppose Georgia should tax the growth and production of Vermont, and thereupon Pennsylvania should tax those of North Carolina. How much better, after this, do you suppose we should love, cherish and defend the Union? I assure you, that a prudent executive wants no such aid to reconcile our Northern brethern to the duty of rendering obedience to a distasteful law.

Then, you say, let us declare non-intercourse with *the* disloyal State. Be it so. But first you should ascertain clearly that the proscribed State is *as a State* disloyal. A mob cannot be taken as sufficient evidence of that. A Boston mob burnt down a Roman Catholic Convent in the face of all the Boston authorities. A New York mob, incited by their dislike of an English tragedian, was suppressed only after battle and great effusion of blood. A Philadelphia mob held her principal street to protect daring incendiaries, till it was cleared by the artillery of regiments. Yet no one was ever so unjust as to say that such mob was the *State*, in which the outrage was perpetrated. In every Country—under all governments, and at all times, such lawless associations have proved superior for a time, to the strongest police, and the most efficient execu ive. And it is a fact, not *now* to be learnt, that, in Republics, such displays of sudden violence and fury occur more frequently, than under governments more strongly armed with the sword. Who does not remember, how long after the treaty of indemnity, we waited on the popular current of France to subside into the channel of reason, to fulfil the stipulations of her citizen King? Who has forgot with what patience we bore the delayed justice of Mexico? How long we waited with England for the slow payment for slaves seduced away during the war of 1812." These are *monuments*, in our history, of regard for foreigners. Shall we leave none to mark our forbearance for the waywardness of our sisters at home?

But suppose you could put your finger on the guilty *State*, Massachusetts for instance, *could* you execute the law of non-intercourse with her? Her manufactures would be divested of their distinctive marks, and be mixed up, in the great emporiums of trade, wrth the manufactures of other States and the world. Your merchants would innocently buy them there, and sell them here, without suspicion or detection. And your policy would be laughed at, as a shallow device.

Indeed, we have all over the country, small merchants, neither bred to the trade nor skilled in its mysteries, who, no more than yourselves, could distinguish Lowell f om English or French cloths. And, if an experienced eye could do so—aye, and even detect and expose the ingenious resemblance which Yankee art could and would impress on the article, it would be hard, indeed, on the poor merchant, to claim the forfeiture, as a penalty of his ignorance. Rest assured, gentlemen, *he*, at least, would not help you to execute the law, at such personal risk to himself.

What has been said of Massachusettss manufactures, may be said of those of all the non slaveholding States. Our retail merchants could never, even when buying for themselves, distinguish the home-made, from the foreign article; and, by far the large portion of their goods, would be sent to them on written orders.

But how do you propose to tax the goods? By so high a tax as will exclude them? This opens a monopoly to England, and puts down the price of our Cotton, and, of course, ourselves. But do you not perceive that your tax would not reach a large number of wealthy planters, who would lay in abroad, as many now do, through their agents, the supplies of their family. *To remedy this, you must forbid any one to "wear" northern made cloth.* And whom will you provide to execute this law? Who shall be clothed with the power to inspect our sheets, our shirts, and our drawers—the blankets, hats and shoes of our negroes? The United States Custom House officer would deliver the bale or box without enquiry whence it came, whether Savannah or Boston. Will you provide an officer to search for the stamp and the marks? An officer to look out for waggons returning from South Carolina and Virginia, and overhaul their contents at the line, and gather the tax? Or will you have each person sworn at the tax listing, whether he has worn cloth manufactured in a non slaveholding State?

Your resolutions only tax *purchases made for sale*. You cannot execute even this law. But if you could, still the large planters will buy the cheap goods, and the poorer men the dearer ones.

I have supposed a tax of *prohibition*. Perhaps you will lay only a *moderate* one. Well, still, this will give England a monopoly; or, if not, and the goods may be sold in competition with foreign manufactures, will not much of the tax, perhaps all, be paid by the consumer, who is our own cit izen? Even this, however, the planter avoids by laying in his own supply. And think you to hear no clamor from those who own no slaves.

I conclude, then, the moderate tax will not help our exigency at all.

But you will not forget that we have Indian corn to sell directly at the North, much of which is paid for in cotton and woollen cloths, hats, shoes and blankets. And we have wheat and tobacco, turpentine, lumber, &c., sold there mediately or directly. Will not the demand for these things be greatly diminished? Or, the price materially lessened, if the quantity of manufactured articles, taken in exchange, is diminished, or their exchange forbidden?

Without pursuing this subject further, let me ask you, if you are not proposing to do indirectly what the Federal Constitution does not allow you to do, directly. If your purpese is, honestly, to raise revenue, avow it like men. If your purpose be to encourage the commerce of one State more than that of another, or to prohibit commercial relations with one portion of our sister States and extend it to others, speak out like men. But you know that such discriminations are forbidden by the spirit, in which the Constitution was conceived and made, and has ever been expounded.

You have sworn to support that clause of the Constitution which prohibits you from "*regulating commerce among the States*," and you propose to evade the clause by a trick. That trick is this. Notwithstanding you are thus excluded from the regulationof commerce among th e States, you are, nevertheless, allowed to tax goods to raise our revenue. When, therefore, your bill, on its *face*, may accomplish the *lawful* purpose, and the *unlawful* purpose is not set forth and avowed, You know that the Courts, in their construction of the law, proceed on the maxim, *that the Legislature is presumed to intend to do, what only it may rightfully do; because a contrary presumption would necessarily involve a charge of ignorance, or a disregard of oath.*

If the Judge could, judicially, see the constitutional motive of "regulating commerce among the Statss" through the windows of your bosom, his oath would compel him to *annul* your act. And, it is *only* because he cannot officially know it, that the act cannot be reached.

But how is it with you! You know the motive; and you know it *officially*, as legislators. You know you are doing a forbidden deed; and you know that you do it *only because you cannot be detected.* The security you rely on is not in the *honesty* of purpose, but in the *webs* of the law!!

In passing *such* a bill with *such* a view, under *such* a shield, can you feel that you are redeeming your solemn pledge to SUPPORT the Constitution of the United States?

Will you put yourselves on the argument that some of the States have been faithless to the federal compact; and, for this reason, you will be so too. Remember that when this is allowable, the first wrong is deemed cancelled, or balanced by the second wrong; and while the second is adhered to, it is made an apology for the continuance of the first.

Will you stand in this attitude, and how long? Only for a while say some of you, and then resort to a disruption of the Government.

Now God forbid that such an act may ever be necessary for the protection of our just rights, or the preservation of our honors; but, for one of the citizens of a common country, come what may, I desire to protest now and forever, against these mutual irritations—these offset spites—these little wars of passion. For one, I say let us, whatever others do, stand by the Constitution, in its word, and in its spirit; in its length and breadth and depth. When around it or about it, we draw the sword, let us feel that we hold in our hands the very sword of justice, whose figurative representation is ever laid on it, as the emblem of its defence. Let us never consent with a treasonable sister, nor AGAINST a treasonable sister, to strike it down; but upholding it to the last, entreat against every blow. So that if, finally, it fall, pierced with wounds, let the e be no stain of its blood upon our hands. North Carolina loves the Union,—with her, it is both a burning sentiment, and a great interest. She will quit it only when the former grows cold, and the latteris sacrificed.

And all spiteful and retaliatory measures, which involve, if successful, both loyal and disloyal States, our friends and our foes, which irritate and continue that opposition which a prudent administration should employ every means to soothe and allay—which withdraw our friends at the very scene of action from executive aid, and at the same time, inflict blows on ourselves—*all such* measures ☞ *and you should not forget it* ☜ will be opposed at your door. Because, by many, they will be regarded as unconstitutional weak and inefficient and only adapted to precipitate direful events before the necessity is manifest.

Fear not to act the part of forbearance—for then all may see when *action* is demanded, that our hope is gone without any fault of ours. *Our own Union* will be secured, and that is of more value than every nostrum which you can provide.

Mark you your own differences of opinion and take counsel of it. They are natural, and prevail all over State—you cannot *force* them into one channel. Time and events which all may see as they happen, can alone do this.

Attempt not to force on the citizen distasteful or unwise measures—for thereby you will lay early the foundation of parties, less bitter towards each other, by one degree only, than they that bear in their bosom the inflamed animosities of the civil strife of blood—Union men will be tories; and disunion men, rebels and traitors—widening in their respective views as they andvance in mutual hatred of each other. Our domestic peace will have an end—order be changed into anarchy, and the safety of the South sacrificed to the ill advised and impetuous zeal of men, who began the gravest of duties in the counsel of pass'on, and gave to their country the angry sparks of a resentful bosom, instead of the milder and more soli l light of a thoughtful head.

A CONSTITUENT.

REMARKS OF MR CHERRY,

ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF MR. BRIDGERS, RELATIVE TO THE N. C. RAIL ROAD.

Mr. Speaker: I desire in a very brief manner, to state the reasons, which will govern my vote, upon the Resolutions now under consideration. It is not my habit to trespass much upon the time and attention of this House, and I should not do so on this occasion, did I not deem it due to myself, to be placed in a proper attitude before those, whom I have the honor, in part, to represent upon this floor. Sir, (said Mr. C.) I endeavored, in the beginning of this discussion, when the original proposition to repeal the charter of the North Carolina Rail Road Company was first introduced, by the gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Sherrard,) to obtain the floor, to unite with my friend and colleague, (Mr. Winston,) in expressing my unqualified condemnation of the first attempt which had ever been made in the Legislature of North Carolina, to sanction the doctrine of repudiation.

But, as I was not so fortunate as to obtain the floor during this discussion, I take this occasion to say, that in the opinion and sentiments advanced by my colleague in his published remarks, upon the subject of repudiation, I most heartily concur. I desire also, to notice before I proceed in this discussion, the allusion which has been made to the section of the State in which I live, and to which I feel so particularly attached, by a gentleman who has just preceeded in this debate; I mean the gentleman from Davidson, (Gen. Leach.)

I come from that section of the State, Mr. Speaker, which the gentleman who has preceeded me in this debate, has thought proper to designate as the "sand hills," whilst in the plenitude of his imagination, he represents his own section as teeming with grottos and cascades, and cetaracts, which the son of Abersina himself might envy.

Mr. Speaker, (said Mr. C.) I am the representative upon this floor of the broad and fertile vallies of the Roanoke River, dotted all over with this slave population, about which some gentlemen seem to manifest so much concern; the products of whose labor is enriching your State, and filling up your coffers with the treasure necessary to build up this splendid system of internal improvements in the State of North Carolina, which seems to have enchanted so much the visions of some of these gentlemen from this land of cascades and cetaracts, and waterfalls. Sir, (said Mr. C.) the people whom I have honor in part to represent upon this floor, know but little of the operations of the Government, either State or Federal, except through the regular annual grip of the Tax-gatherer; and when these gentlemen shall have solved this problem in political science, and the whole world shall have become enlightened in this occult and hitherto hidden mystery of building said roads with cascades and cataracts, and waterfalls; then, sir, it is to be hoped, we shall hear no more of the sand hills in the East. But, sir, (said Mr. C.) I now proceed to state briefly the reasons why I shall vote for the indefinite postponement of these Resolutions. I fully concur in the opinion so ably expressed on yesterday by the gentleman from Craven, (Mr. Stevenson,) that these Resolutions are but a corollary, clearly deducible from the original proposition introduced by the gentleman from Wayne. You, sir, are fully aware of the fate which this Bill met. I have (said Mr. C.) some regard for the motives of any man, who will march up boldly to the accomplishment of an object, wrong though he may be; but sir, this sideway, indirect, and covert manner of attacking this charter of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, I can neither approve of or sustain. I can regard it in no other light, (said Mr. C.) than an insidious effort on the part of its mover, to annul a contract, which has been made and entered into, signed, sealed, and delivered, the State of North Carolina on the one part, and the individuals, who constitute the North Carolina Rail Company, on the other; and as such, the honor, the faith, and the credit of the State, is already pledged, to meet good her part of the agreement.

Entertaining these opinions, (said Mr. C.) every gentleman on the floor who knows me, *must know* that I shall vote to discard from this legislative hall, what I consider to be a species of legislation disreputable, and disgraceful to the State of North Carolina. (Here Mr. Bridgers, of Franklin, rose and asked Mr. Cherry, if he intended the remark last uttered to apply to him? to which (Mr. C.) responded, that he made no personal allusion to any gentleman.) His object was to reprehend, as he had a right to do, this attempt to annul, by this indirect manner of legislatton, contracts, which had been made by the State, and which as one of her humblest citizens, he was anxious to see held sacred and inviolable.

But, sir, (said Mr. C.) I did not rise to make a Rail Road speech. The high-minded and intelligent constituency, which I have the honor in part to represent on this floor, I know to have been opposed to the passage of the original bill at the last session of the Legislature. My own opinion coincided with theirs, and acting in obedience, both to my duty to them, whose opinions I felt bound to reflect, and my own conviction of right, I voted against the bill to charter the North Carolina Rail Road Company. But I take this occasion, (said Mr. C.) to say, that I have on all proper occasions before my constituents, declared that I was a friend to internal improvements in North Carolina. This declaration, my colleague will bear me witness he has often heard me make. These sentiments he, heard me declare, during the last canvass in our county. He also heard me speak in terms of commendation of that proposition for the interal improvement of the State, emanating from one of North Carolina's most distinguished statesmen and sons, then occupying the chair of the Chief-magistracy of the State; and at this time, a member of the Cabinet of President Fillmore, which he fills with so much honor to himself, and the State from which he has been called.

But, (said Mr. C.) I have declared before, that I would not make a Rail Road speech. I certainly shall not undertake this task, particularly since the whole field has been so entirely explored, by the two very learned gentlemen from Wake and Wayne, (Mr. Saunders and Mr. Brogden,) both of whom have just finished the narrative of their respective European tours. Certainly, sir, [said Mr. C.] I should be "discoursing of war in the presence of Hannibal," to touch upon that point. They have garnered up the entire harvest, and left nothing here to be gleaned. Why these gentlemen have arrived at such different conclusions, in their respective researches, it is not for me to say. It may be, that they have ceased to look through the same medium. Mr. Speaker, the State of North Carolina is now a subscriber in the North Carolina Rail Road Company, for two millions of dollars. She is also interested as a stockholder in other works, for near a half million of dollars more; and I am exceedingly anxious, sir, [said Mr. C.] that no obstacle be thrown in the way, calculated to impair the value of that stock. Indeed, sir, [said Mr. C.] I regard it as the bounden duty of every member of this Assembly, to come to the aid of the State, and to make such amendments to the charter, and to remedy such defects as are known to exist, to promote the great interest which the State has involved. The only resolution, to which I shall pay the slightest regard in the argument of this matter, is the second, which declares that a majority of the people of the State are opposed to this work. It requiros but a moments reflection to see the policy of this resolution. Whatever may be the opinions of the people, in the section of the State, from which I come, and no man is disposed to pay more regard to the opinions of his constituents than I am; yet you have but to cast your eye over the State and see that a vast majority in number of the people are opposed to the declaration, which this resolution asserts. Take the State by Counties, notice the addition of those Counties that are known to be opposed to this project, and these known in its favor, and you will very readily perceive, that this resolution is untrue, in point of fact. I shall therefore regard it as entitled to no consideration. The distinguished gentleman from Wake, [Mr. Saunders,] spoke in terms of warmth and of eloquence, when on a former occasion, he had been made the standard bearer of the banner of his party, in opposition to an equally distinguished gentleman, who belongs to the political party with which it is my pleasure to act. Sir, [said Mr. C.] I remember to have seen and heard these gallant leaders of their respective parties, in an intellectual contest in the County which I represent; and although the gentleman failed to be successful in that contest, it was for no want of ability and gallantry, with which he bore that banner. And now, sir, [said Mr. C.] when we see these two distinguished gentlemen laying aside their party conflicts, and standing shoulder to shoulder, "like Douglas and Hotspur," in defence of this great State enterprize, what can we expect, but its ultimate and triumphant success? My personal feelings are with the friends of this improvement, now that the State of North Carolina is involved in it; and as a dutiful and loyal son, my earnest wishes, and most ardent desire, are for its complete and entire success. In whatever situation in life I may be placed, [said Mr. C.] the rule which shall ever guide my conduct, must be the honest dictates of conscience and my judgment. Taking this safe monitor as the guide to my conduct, was my motives in the performance of the duty, which I am now called upon to do. I shall [said Mr. C.] vote for the indefinite postponement of these resolutions, be the consequences to me personally, what they may.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

The Senate met according to adjournment. Mr. Courts from Committee on propositions and grievances, reported a bill in favor of John Reddick, late Sheriff of Gates County, recommending its passage.

Also, from same Committee, a bill more adequately to compensate Constables, recommending its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cameron, from Committee on Corporations, a bill to incorporate Key Stone Chapter, No. 19., Royal Arch Masons in the town of Plymouth, recommending its passage.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Woodfin, from Judiciary Committee, a bill to amend the 88th Chapter of Revised Statu es, recommending its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clarke, from Committee on amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred a bill for calling a convention to alter and amend the same, reported unfavorably. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Woodfin, from Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill concerning rights of appeal in Criminal cases, recommending its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Woodfin, from Committee on Judiciary, a bill to improve Jails and establish houses of correc ion; reported same with an amendment. On motion, ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Eborn, *Resolved*, That the Judicary Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Revised Statutes, Chapter 68, Section 1, relating to the distribution of intestate estates, so that when the Intestate leaves no child or children, that the widow of said Intestate shall have more of her deceased husbands estate, than she is now entitled to by law, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate now proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: The Resolutions in relation to Negro Slavery, and Federal Relations; when, on motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the whole, Mr. Courts in the Chair. Mr. Gilmer, who had the floor on the previous adjournment, was allowed to proceed; which he did with searching power, and great ability, and at the same time that he

declared himself a firm, a
vocate of Southern rights
prop from under the fallin
cession. As soon as pr
give the speech in such fo
for itself.

On motion of Mr. Shepa
rose. Reported progress,
sit again. Granted.

On motion of Mr. Gilme
adjourned until 11 o'clock

HOUSE OF CO
TUESDAY

Journal of preceding day r
Mr. R. M. Saunders ask
personal explanation, which

Mr. Saunders remarked th
gentleman from Craven, (M
avowed the authorship of a
Newbern, published in the R
he had no personal hostility to
ders,) would withdraw all he
to that gentleman; and he
traction would be satisfactory
and that their relations wou
had been before the difficulty

He would depart from his
say a word in relation to th
custom was to settle newspa
the newspapers. If the edi
th nks any thing he has said
is mistaken; I only regret tha
to aid others in effecting their
of his warm attachment to th
father of the editor, and said
obliterate those feelings. T
tion he ever wrote for a pap
the Register, and took strong
the war of 1812. He and th
cuted for a libel in the coun
jury gave a verdict in their fa
the press was sustained. H
editors of the National Intelli
be n of the most friendly ch
ed so up to the present time.
he found that the Intelligence
from the list of papers sent to
scribed for it himself. If th
gister had not heard of these
forget them, he could not h
would rather do the edi or a
public injury.

Mr. Stevenson said he w
retraction of the gentleman fr
he was greatly surprised whe
Saunders thought that he wa
letter. He stated that he ha
the Register; had not read it f
coming to Raleigh. That the
of the letter referred to, was
the Standard. He felt very m
by the remarks of the gentl
but was now satisfied with h

Mr. Avery presented a me
of Burke, praying for the re
four years ago, to abolish
county, and also a counter m
refered to the Committee on

Also, a memorial praying t
be established in Burke count
red to the Committee on the

Also, one from the same c
Tax Collectors may be appoi
Committee on Finance.

Also, one from citizens o
Dowell, asking that a Public
off, which was referred to th
ternal Improvement.

Mr. J. A. Waugh presen

BILLS AND RESO

Mr. Wilson presented cer
companied by a Bill to preve
each week, the fishing with
of rivers emptying in the Albe
Bill passed its first reading a
the memorials to the Committ
and Grievances, and ordered

Mr. Stubbs presented a
of the Le_islature of 1848-'
to amend act of the last Gen
titled an act to provide for t
runaway slaves. Passed fir
ferred to the Judiciary Comm

Mr. Leach of Davidson, p
improve the Deap and Yad
connect the same by a Portag
sed first reading, laid on the t
be printed.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a
ting the Committee on Militar
into the expediency of gran
Cannon, &c. to volunteer co
Carolina on certain conditions
ted.

Mr. J. J. Williams introduc
for compensation to Justices
pointed to settle the account
cutors and A ministrators, a
Referred to the Judiciary
provides a compensation of
paid by order of the County

D. A. Barnes presented a
of H. Spring, Sheriff of Nort
[Authorizes the Treasurer to
that being the amount over p
the Treasurer.] Passed first

Mr. Bond presented counter
presented by Mr. Wilson in
with seins in the mouths of ri
Albemarle Sound. Referred
on Propositions and Grievance

Mr. Person, of Moore, mo
the vote by which the bill to a
perintendent of Common Scho
ly postponed; and also moved
to re-consider on the table.
on the table was decided in
the motion to re-consider a
which Messrs. Person, of Moo
enson, Avery, Wiley and Erw
The House refused to re-cons

UNFINISHED BUSI

On motion of Mr. Avery, t
the Constitution of North Ca
ished business, was made the o
10 o'clock on Wednesday.

declared himself a firm, and unflinching advocate of Southern rights, kicked the last prop from under the falling footsteps of Secession. As soon as practicable, we will give the speech in such form as it can speak for itself.

On motion of Mr. Shepard, the Committee rose. Reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Granted.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the Senate then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, December 17th.

Journal of preceding day read and approved.

Mr. R. M. Saunders asked leave to make a personal explanation, which was granted.

Mr. Saunders remarked that in as much as the gentleman from Craven, (Mr. Stevenson,) disavowed the authorship of a communication from Newbern, published in the Register, and said that he had no personal hostility to him, he (Mr. Saunders,) would withdraw all he had said in relation to that gentleman; and he hoped that this retraction would be satisfactory to that gentleman, and that their relations would be such as they had been before the difficulty.

He would depart from his usual custom, and say a word in relation to the Register; for his custom was to settle newspaper difficulties thro' the newspapers. If the editor of the Register thinks any thing he has said has worried me, he is mistaken; I only regret that he has lent himself to aid others in effecting their purposes. He spoke of his warm attachment to the grand father and father of the editor, and said that nothing could obliterate those feelings. The first communication he ever wrote for a paper was published in the Register, and took strong ground in favor of the war of 1812. He and the editor were prosecuted for a libel in the county of Stokes. The jury gave a verdict in their favor—the freedom of the press was sustained. His relations with the editors of the National Intelligencer too had always been of the most friendly character, and continued so up to the present time. When abroad, and he found that the Intelligencer had been stricken from the list of papers sent to the minister, he subscribed for it himself. If the Editor of the Register had not heard of these things or chooses to forget them, he could not help it. He said he would rather do the editor a private favor than a public injury.

Mr. Stevenson said he was satisfied with the retraction of the gentleman from Wake. He said he was greatly surprised when he heard that Mr. Saunders thought that he was the author of that letter. He stated that he had nothing to do with the Register; had not read it for six months before coming to Raleigh. That the only thing he knew of the letter referred to, was through an article in the Standard. He felt very much hurt at the time, by the remarks of the gentleman from Wake; but was now satisfied with his explanation.

Mr. Avery presented a memorial, from citizens of Burke, praying for the repeal of an act passed four years ago, to abolish Jury trials in said county, and also a counter memorial; which were refered to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a memorial praying that a Sale Day may be established in Burke county, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, one from the same county, praying that Tax Collectors may be appointed; referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, one from citizens of Yancey and McDowell, asking that a Public Road may be laid off, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. J. A. Waugh presented a memorial

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wilson presented certain memorials, accompanied by a Bill to prevent, during a part of each week, the fishing with seins in the mouth of rivers emptying in the Albemarle Sound. The Bill passed its first reading and was referred with the memorials to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stubbs presented a Bill to repeal an act of the Legislature of 1848-'49, entitled an act to amend act of the last General Assembly entitled an act to provide for the apprehension of runaway slaves. Passed first reading, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Leach of Davidson, presented a Bill to improve the Deep and Yadkin Rivers, and to connect the same by a Portage Rail Road. Passed first reading, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a Resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of granting 400 Muskets, Cannon, &c. to volunteer companies in North Carolina on certain conditions; which was adopted.

Mr. J. J. Williams introduced a Bill providing for compensation to Justices of the Peace appointed to settle the account of Guardians, Executors and Administrators, and to take the tax list. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. [Bill provides a compensation of $2 per day, to be paid by order of the County Courts.]

D. A. Barnes presented a Resolution in favor of H. Spring, Sheriff of Northampton county.—[Authorizes the Treasurer to pay him $6 00, that being the amount over paid in settling with the Treasurer.] Passed first reading.

Mr. Bond presented counter memorial to those presented by Mr. Wilson in relation to fishing with seins in the mouths of rivers emptying into Albemarle Sound. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Person, of Moore, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to appoint a Gen. Superintendent of Common Schools, was indefinitely postponed; and also moved to lay the motion to re-consider on the table. The motion to lay on the table was decided in the negative. On the motion to re-consider a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Person, of Moore, Bridges, Stevenson, Avery, Wiley and Erwin, participated,—The House refused to re-consider.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the Bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, being unfinished business, was made the order of the day for 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

Mr. Person, of Moore, from the committee on Finance, in answer to a remark of Mr. Rayner in reference to providing the ways and means for meeting the state liabilities, said that the Committee had been diligently engaged in discharging their duties. That they at one time thought of compiling all the revenue laws now in force, and bringing them forward in one bill; but they found that the time would not be sufficient for that. They would, however, endeavor to embrace all passed since the revised statutes in one bill so as to simplify them and make them more convenient,

Also, the resolution instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on Pedlars, stating that the committee thought it inexpedient. Concurred in.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely to sundry Resolutions, which was concurred in, viz: a resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to make all deeds of trust void unless provision is made for the payment of equal portions of all debts; also, one to inquire into the expediency of making Bonds, notes, judgments, and open account of equal dignity in the hands of Executors, and Administrators; also one in regard to limiting the term of service of Sheriffs to six years; also one relating to Administrators and Executors; also, one to inquire into the expediency of compensating Justices of the peace, for taking list of taxables; also one to inquire into the expediency of repealing or altering the law on the subject of trading with slaves.

On motion of Mr Steele, the House adjourned.

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 18th.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Nothing of especial interest transpired, on yesterday, in the House of Commons, save the refusal to reconsider the vote by which the proposition to appoint a General Superintendant of Common Schools was lost.

In the Senate, the debate on the question of Negro Slavery and Federal Relations was further continued by Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford. Mr. G. opposed the constitutional right of secession, in one of his best efforts; an effort, which, for strength and closeness of argument, for force of reasoning and effectiveness of satire, ranks among the happiest of that gentleman. We shall have the pleasnre, we are happy to say, of laying it before our readers in a few days.

☞ We would invite particular attention to the Communication, in another column, over the signature of a CONSTITUENT. It is from the pen of a gentleman of the highest legal ability and attainments, and cannot be too well considered.

NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION.

"The minority will not insult the understandings of the members of the Legislature, by an argument to convince them, that the right herein contended for, is very dissimilar from nullification; nor can it be confounded with that doctrine, *except by individuals who are willing to deceive the people to aid their selfish and sinister purposes."—Minority Report of the Committee on Negro Slavery, introduced in the House by Mr.* AVERY, *and in the Senate by Mr.* CLARKE, *of Edgecombe!*

"They (meaning the nullifiers) know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is DISUNION, but be not deceived by names; *disunion* by armed force is *Treason.*"

"The State of South Carolina has forced the General Government to decide the new and dangerous alternative of permitting a State to obstruct the execution of a law within it or seeing it attempt to execute a threat of *withdrawing from the Union. In my opinion, both purposes are to be regarded as revolutionary in their character and tendency*, and subversive of the supremacy of the laws and of the integrity of the Union; THE RESULT OF EACH IS THE SAME." *Gen. Jackson on Nullification!*

We would respectfully enquire of Messrs. AVERY and CLARKE, if Gen. JACKSON was "*an individual willing to deceive the people to aid his selfish* and sinister purposes"? We pause for a reply!

A Teacher Wanted,

AT ROXABEL!

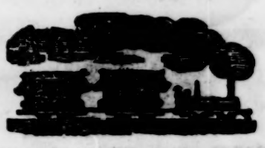
ONE competent and qualified to give instruction in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and Mathematics, to take charge of a School for boys near this Village, for the year 1851. To one morally and intellectually qualified to establish a School of high grade, a liberal Salary will be given. A gentleman raised and educated at the South, who proposes to make teaching his profession, would be preferred.

Address the subscribers with testimonals as to character and qualifications, at Roxabel, Bertie County N. C

WM. BISHOP
JOSHUA BROWN and others,
Trustees.

Dec. 1st, 1850. 97 tf

Job Printing, Pamphlets, &c., neatly excuted at this Office.



NEW STORE.

EVANS & WILLIAMS

WOULD respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esqr., where they will keep constantly on hand a full Supply of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, &c.

And indeed overy thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of the Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich lustre,
Chameleon Turks, Silk and Poplines,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, Figured and Black Alpacas,
Velvet Neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Collars and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbons and Velvet Trimmings,
Scolloped Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs and Kid Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Calicoes, a large lot,
French Clothes, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Beaver-Cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and White Flannel, Linseys and plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and Bed Blankets,
Brown and Bleached Domestic, Bed Ticking,
Table Clothes and Diapers,
Ladies' Cotton, Merino, and Silk Hose,

ALSO.

Ladies fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
I Miles & Son's fine pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and Coarse Brogans,
A good assortment of Hats and Caps of every desciption,
Cuttlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, Trace Chains, Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Loaf, Crush, Clarified and Brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The Subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good Bargains for Cash, or on short time, to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 74

"WHOEVER DARE THESE 'BOOTS' DISPLACE,
MUST MEET BOMBASTES, FACE TO FACE."

Alfred Mitchell, *alias* "BOOTS," for short, and by way of dignity, respectfully informs his numerous customers, that he has recently fitted up his Establishment, in the best style, and is now thoroughly prepared to carry on his business as BARBER, just "as it used to was," with the exception that he thinks he has improved by practice both in skill and manners

The Members of the approaching Legislature, and my old customers especially, of that body, will always find me ready to shave, and trim hair, in the quickest, easiest, and most fashionable manner; and if any should prefer the old fashoin, "Boots" will be entirely agreeable, and conform to the tastes and wishes of his customers.

On application, Ladies and Gentlemen can have their Hair curled most elegantly, according to the prevailing fashions.

No reference is made to particular gentlemen—my qualifications must be judged of by the community which I have served in my line of business, for a number of years.

Hair will also be cleared of dandruff, and if requested, dyed any color, to suit the costomers.

My establishment is on Fayetteville Street, within two doors of Yarbrough's New Hotel.

ALFRED MITCHELL,
Hair Dresser and Barber.

Raleigh, October 2, 1850. 8

BLAKE'S
Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone*, forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal to it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either. For Rail Road Depots, Bridges, Steamboat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec., 3rd, 1850. 97

☞ Standard copy.

Received to day by Express,

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Nov. 19th, 1850. 93—

House and Sign Painting.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Glazing, Guilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs Hardie's, opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. tf 74

Standard copy.

Wm. G. Browne,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,
TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS
RALEIGH

Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Raleigh, Nov 19th, 1850. 94

The "Bug" also at Home again.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said Cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by himself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my 'artistic skill, in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs.* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our goods. Who is there in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and 'Bug' Oliver, Why 'their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits.'

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but we are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any house in this State or out of it. There is no establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantage over us. We buy where every body else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheap as any. We say our clothing is equal to any offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being Judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern Cities, and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made

Our stock embracing Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from 6 to $20 and upwards. Cloaks, full circle, $18 upwards. Frock, dress, and Sack COATS from 7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $9. VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1,25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call before you purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S.
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 8th, 1850. 90

Female Classical Institute,

HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
MR. WM. C. DOUB, *A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*
MR. KARL W. PETERSILLA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILLA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of 5 months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting. Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of 5 months,	$50
Tuition in the Cassical Department.	20
Do in the English Department,	15
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20
Drawing and Painting,	10
Painting in Oil Colours,	15
French,	10

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

☞ The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing

The Session for 1851 begins on Monday the sixth of January.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal*

Raleigh N. C., Nov. 5th 1850. 2m 91

BRITTON & TODD

Sicamore Street, opposite Powell's Hotel, Petersburg, Va., OFFER FOR SALE,

80 hhds. St Croix, P Rico and N O sugars; 5 hhds refined sugars
200 bags Rio, Laguyria, and Java coffee
40 packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugars
25 tons Swedes, American and English iron
30 bales horse shoes
150 bales Gunny, Dundee and German bagging
100 coils bale rope
150 boxes sperm, adamantine and tallow candles
50 boxes soap
10 boxes very superior family soap
150 barrels old rye double and single rectified whiskey
21 barrels grape brandy
5 ½ pipes Cog. brandy, part very fine,
2 hhds. rum
20 pipes and 1-4 pipes Port, Mad. and Sherry wine
100 bags shot, assorted,
760 kegs nails, Cumberland and Rapid falls,
300 sides sole leather
150 reams wrapping paper
80 reams letter and cap paper
25 hhds. and bbls. molasses
100 boxes window glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12

Horse collars, saddles, bridles, bed cords, lines, pepper, ginger, spice, mace, starch, chocolate, water buckets, cotton cards, band iron, hoop iron, castings, cotton yarns, wagon whips, &c. &c. &c. All of the above goods will be sold at the lowest rates.

BRITTON & TODD.

August 21, 1850. 68 3m

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the presen General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the "Brick Shoals Manufacturing Company" in the county of Surry.

November 25th, 1850 w2w

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees,- just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEW ing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries'

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SYCAMORE STREET,
2 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.
SUPERIOR
Ready Made Clothing,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S
UNDER DRESS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CRAVATS, STOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued rom this Office.

November 26th, 1850. ot

BANK OF THE STATE
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City

C. DEWEY Cashier.

Raleigh Nov. 30th, 1850. 101 t7

NEW BOOK STORE!

THE Subscriber has just opened a BOOK STORE in

RALEIGH,

Two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

STATIONERY

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sel *n very reasonable terms.*

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber, in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1850. 74 tf

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov. 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

v. 21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a Charter for the construction of a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to Haywood, or some convenient point on Deep River. MANY CITIZENS.

October 18th, 1850. 84 tl

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found:

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.
2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls. do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c.

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the atttention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness. H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th. 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 50. 97

LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

☞ Star and Standard copy.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

With a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams, Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts, Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 : 1850. 4t 96

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☜ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of aur assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THIS Whig Journal, now in its eleventh year was, on the first of November, greatly enlarged and improved. It is now classed among the very largest papers in the State, printed on new type, fine paper, and, as will be seen, is the *cheapest paper in the State*, of its size.

TERMS.—$2 00 a year, payable in six months; $2 50 after six months and $3 00 after twelve months.

To Ministers and widows it is furnished at $1 5 in six months, and $2 00 after six months. T Clubs of five for $8 75; of ten, for $16 25, in advance. JAMES M. EDNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

November 15th, 1850. 92

To Purchasers of Books South of BALTIMORE CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully represent to Clergymen, Librarians, and all others in want of books in any department of Literature whether published in Europe or the United States, the advantages offered for obtaining them through his agency.

The publication of the leading houses of this country are generally found upon his shelves, and invariably supplied at the publishers' lowest cash prices whether for the single copy or by the quantity.

Importation of Books to Order

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign Books imported to order, by steamer or packet, with the greatest possible despatch and for the lowest rates.

To enable our customers to calculate correctly the costs of their orders before sending them, we have adopted the following low scale of prices:—

From England, new Books at 27 cents, old Books at 32 cents per shilling.

From France, new Books at 25 cents, old Books at 50 cents per franc.

From Germany, New Books at 87 cents, old books at $1 per thaler.

From Belgium, new Books at 20 cents, old Books at 30 cents per franc.

These rates are by Packet; when ordered by Steamer, an advance is charged.

☞ Books imported upon these rates to be paid for upon delivery—otherwise an advance will be charged.

A collection of Catalogues of old and new books, to which additions are constantly being made, can always be consulted at my store.

We are also in the monthly receipt of parcels of Catalogues from the various second-hand book-dealers in London, with the prices affixed, which we distribute gratuitously to all who may wish them.

☞ American Publications always on sale, or supplied to Order, without any advance on Eastern prices. J. S. WATERS, 244 Baltimore St.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27th, 1850. 4w78

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REG

SEATON GA

EDITOR AND PRO

THE SEMI-WEEKLY

Is issued on Wednesdays an per annum in advance: $4.50 i six months; and $5 if not paid of the year.

THE WEEKLY REG

Is issued every Wednesday within four months; otherwise

BUSINESS DIR

RALEIGH POST

MAIL ARRANGE

Northern Mail—By Rail R 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a:

Southern—Two-horse stage, m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse day, Wednesday and Saturda closes Sunday, Wednesday an

Newbern—Four-horse stage Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.

Tarborough—Two-horse st Wednesday and Friday at 10 day, Wednesday and Saturday

Pittsborough—Two-horse st and Thursday at 7 p. m., a and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse ma 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1

Holly Springs—Horse Ma 4 p. m., and closes Thursday

Letters should be in the Of before the time of closing.

The Office will be open eve day, from 8 o'clock a. m. unt

On Sunday, it will be open and one hour directly after t Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH

UP STAIRS

SMITH'S BUIL

FAYETTEVILLE

Open from 7 A. M. t

NO ADMITTANCE WITH

Rates	First 10 w
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts
" " Richmond	32 "
" " Washington	44 "
" " Baltimore	54 "
" " Philadelphia	74 "
" " New York	84 "
" " Fayetteville	21 "
" " Cheraw,	28 "
" " Charleston	50 "
" " Macon	97 "
" " Montgomery	116 "
" " Mobile	138 "
" " New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this an munication in proportion to dis

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH

Mutual Insurance

RALEIG

Second Floor, Smith's Block Office.

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH

Mutual Life Insuran

RALEIG

Opposite the Post Office— Mall.

BANK OF CA

DISCOUNT DAY.

Board Meets at 1

BANKING HOURS F

W. H. JONES,
F. C. HILL, Te

Exchange, Baltimore, Phila 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolin the denomination of $5 and u

BANK OF THE

OFFICERS OF T

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres'

Charles Dewey, Casher,

Seymour W. Whiting, T
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeep
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 1

DISCOUNT DAY, W

Board of Directors m

BANK RATES FOR SELL

Sight Checks on New York

" " " Philadelphia

" " " Baltimore

Notes of the South Carolina received.

J. D. WIL

FORWARDING AND

MERCH

FAYETTE

NORTH CAR

July 19th, 1850.